Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

TRAVEL PRINTOUT

US Travel Data Center

July 1988 Volume 17, Number 7

Travel Outlook Forum Predicts Consumers' Propensity to Purchase Travel in 1989

Dr. Richard T. Curtin, foremost authority in behavioral economics research from the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, will be one of the keynote speakers addressing the US Travel Data Center's 1989 Travel Outlook Forum on October 4, 1988, in Denver.

The immediate future holds forth many unknowns for the travel industry: Who will be the next president of the United States? Will the economy be racked by higher inflation? Will the drought of 1988 cause permanent damage to the agricultural community?

Looking beyond uncertainty, the fourteenth annual Travel Outlook Forum, sponsored by the US Travel Data Center, and co-sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA), will be held in conjunction with the Travel Industry Association's 1988 Travel Industry National Conference.

Curtin and other experts on the economy and the travel industry will premier their forecasts for the environment in which the travel industry will operate in 1989 and offer the earliest marketing strategies for the coming year.

Curtin, who received rave reviews during the 1986 Travel Outlook Forum, returns by popular acclaim. This year he will discuss consumers' propensity to purchase travel in 1989.

Many of Curtin's published articles report his research in behavioral economics including consumer saving and spending behavior, perceptions of economic well-being and reactions to the changing economic environment. His reports on current trends in consumer attitudes and expectations appear quarterly in several prestigious publications.
(continued on page 3)

Travel Advertising Again Exceeds $1Billion

Travel advertising spending in the U.S. exceeded $1 billion for the second consecutive year in 1987, according to Ogilvy & Mather's 1988 edition of Trends in Travel and Tourism Advertising Expenditures.

1987 also showed the first $100 million individual advertiser in the travel field, American Airlines. Foreign flag airline advertising increased by 1 percent, well behind U.S. flag carriers' advertising expenses. Both foreign and domestic destinations were close to their 1986 expenditures. However, cruise lines increased their advertising spending 6 percent.

This advertising trends report covers 1983-87 and details total advertising spending for various travel categories, media segments and leading advertisers in each.

Reports are available at $65 per copy; checks should be made out to Ogilvy & Mather Inc., Attention: Edward Berrol, 380 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10017. ##

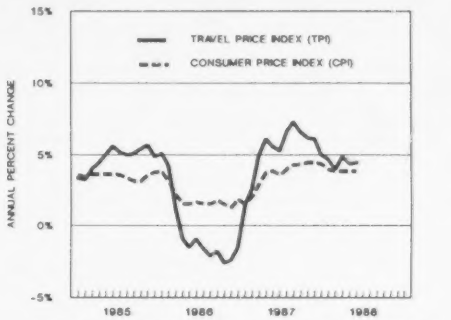
May Travel Prices Remain Stable Despite Rising Fuel Costs

According to the US Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI), the cost of travel in May 1988 showed a modest increase of 0.3 percent, softened by declines in airline, lodging, and entertainment expenses.

For comparison, overall consumer goods and services costs, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), also increased 0.3 percent.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted prices of lodging, food, transportation, and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in the United States, reached 119.5 (1982-84=100) in May.

Lodging prices and entertainment expenses continued to decline for the second consecutive month, dropping 0.3 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. Although airline fares decreased 0.4 percent, motor fuel costs rose 2.5 percent and other intercity transportation increased 1.9 percent. The cost of food and beverage away from home remained fairly stable with a 0.2 percent gain from April.



NOTE: TPI AND CPI REVISED JANUARY 1987. DATA NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER YEARS.
SOURCE: US TRAVEL DATA CENTER BASED ON U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DATA

Since May 1987, the TPI has risen 4.5 percent while the CPI has gained 3.9 percent. Lodging and entertainment prices, with increases of 6.8 and 6.0 percent respectively, have led the rise in travel costs in the past year. ##

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
May 1988

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change April 1988 to May 1988	Annual Percent Change May 1987 to May 1988
Transportation	1.3	2.1
Airline Fares	-0.4	0.9
Other Intercity Trans.	1.9	4.7
Intracity Public Trans.	0.3	1.9
Motor Fuel	2.5	2.9
Lodging	-0.3	6.8
Food and Beverages Away From Home	0.2	4.0
Entertainment	-0.5	6.0
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.3	4.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.3	3.9

Source: US Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TRAVEL PRINTOUT is published monthly by the US Travel Data Center, the national non-profit center for travel and tourism research, and an affiliate of Travel Industry Association of America, Two Lafayette Centre, 1133 21st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202/293-1040. Suzanne D. Cook, Director. Ida Simmons, Editor. Julie Bowers, Assistant Editor.

Travel Printout reports on Data Center Projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are $70 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foriegn countries, $80 per year, payable in U.S. funds only. ISSN: 0744-6233.

Weekend Trips Lead Rise in April Travel

Travel during April 1988 increased 5 percent over year-earlier levels, according to the latest National Travel Survey by the US Travel Data Center.

The monthly telephone survey reported that travelers took 75.2 million person-trips in April 1988. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone travels 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business/convention travel rose five percent, and pleasure travel climbed four percent.

Vacation travel showed a slight increase over 1987 levels; however, weekend travel showed the greatest increase, nearly nine percent over the previous year.

Auto/truck/RV travel was up three percent in April, while air travel dropped slightly. Use of hotels and motels remained virtually unchanged.

The average trip duration during April dipped to 3.5 nights, down from 3.9 nights in 1987. Average distance fell to 940 miles, a drop from 1000 miles last April. ##

Forum (continued from page 1)

The US Travel Data Center's 1989 Travel Outlook Forum and the Travel Industry National Conference will be held October 3-6 at the Denver Radisson Hotel. Registration for the forum for TIA/Data Center/TTRA members is $195, non-members $220. The entire 3-day conference and forum is $395 for members and $425 for others.

For more information or to register for the forum and conference, contact Ida Simmons, Manager of Communications, US Travel Data Center, Two Lafayette Centre, 1133 21st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 or call 202/293-1040. ##

Visitor Volume at National Parks

Region	APRIL 1988 visits	Change from APRIL 1987* (percent)	Percent change 1988/1987* Year-to-Date
NEW ENGLAND	868,191	1	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,156,653	-5	-4
SOUTH ATLANTIC	7,700,606	-4	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2,058,324	27	11
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	346,124	1	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	452,189	7	5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	953,121	2	0
MOUNTAIN	2,498,454	-2	7
PACIFIC	4,040,112	-	4
TOTAL	21,073,774	0	3

* Percent change figures may not be consistent with those previously reported due to National Park Service revisions.

States comprising the Census regions: **NEW ENGLAND:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. **MIDDLE ATLANTIC:** New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. **SOUTH EAST:** Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia. **EAST NORTH CENTRAL:** Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. **WEST NORTH CENTRAL:** Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. **WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:** Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. **MOUNTAIN:** Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. **PACIFIC:** California, Oregon, Washington; As destinations only: Alaska and Hawaii.

Current Travel Indicators

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	Current Month	Current Value	Percent Change From Previous Month	Percent Change From Year-ago Month	Percent Change Year-to-date 1987/86
Establishment receipts or retail sales					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	Apr	$ 4,655 million	-3.8	9.2	7.9
Eating and drinking places(2)	Apr	$12,610 million	-0.4	3.8	3.7
Gasoline service stations(2)	Apr	$ 8,931 million	-0.7	4.1	7.2
Commercial lodging demand					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	Apr	62.5 percent	-0.1	1.5	0.2
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	Apr	59.3 million	-1.8	5.2	3.9
Airline passenger traffic(5)					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	Apr	26.4 billion	-7.9	-4.9	-0.6
International revenue passenger-miles	Apr	6.8 billion	2.2	20.3	23.6
Highway traffic volume(6)					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Apr	39.8 billion	-0.2	5.1	5.3
Rail passenger traffic(7)					
Amtrak passenger-miles	Apr	466.9 million	2.9	18.3	20.5
Travel Price Index(8)	Apr	119.2	0.3	4.4	4.5
U.S. resident travel					
Total person-trips (9)	Mar	79.2 million	33.8	6.0	10.0
Vacation person-trips (9)	Mar	46.4 million	27.8	15.1	19.8
Total person-nights (10)	Mar	306.0 million	53.8	-15.4	-3.4
Vacation person-nights (10)	Mar	220.1 million	80.4	-18.1	-7.3
Public use of national parks(11)					
Visits	Apr	21,073,774	28.2	0.0	3.0
Overnight stays	Apr	934,129	26.1	4.0	8.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.					
From overseas (12)	Mar	942,687	24.4	35.8	29.4
From Canada (13)	Apr	1,147,068	3.4	9.2	5.9
From Mexico (12)	Mar	86,332	63.0	60.7	29.2
U.S. citizen departures					
To overseas (12)	Mar	1,072,991	22.4	5.3	5.6
To Canada (13)	Apr	666,037	28.5	0.6	4.0
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(14)					
Barrels per day	Apr	7,050 thousand	-3.0	-3.6	2.1

N/A = not available

(1) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally unadjusted. (2) Preliminary; revised monthly. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally adjusted, 1986 and 1987 data have been revised. (4) Smith Travel Research, unadjusted room nights sold. (5) Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Air Transport Association. (6) Preliminary; revised monthly. Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7) Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8) Source: US Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9) Source: US Travel Data Center. (10) US Travel Data Center. Data is not comparable to earlier published numbers due to revised methodology. (11) Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12) Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. Mexican data reflect 1% arrivals only. (13) Statistics Canada. (14) Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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US Travel
Data Center

August 1988 Volume 17, Number 8

1986 Travel Spending Brought Billions of Dollars to States

U.S. residents and foreign visitors spent $267 billion traveling in America during 1986, nearly 5 percent over the previous year. In all, 43 states and the District of Columbia received more than $1 billion each from U.S. travelers.

The increase in spending and other economic measures of travel are contained in the 1986 Impact of Travel on State Economies, prepared by the US Travel Data Center.

According to the report, California received the most travel expenditures during 1986, $34 billion. Florida was second with over $20 billion, followed by New York, collecting nearly $17 billion in travel dollars. The nation's smallest state, Rhode Island, ranked last, receiving $494 million in travel expenditure receipts.

Meal purchases accounted for 26 percent of travelers' spending or $66 billion, while public transportation expenditures comprised 24 percent or $61 billion of total travel dollars. Travelers' expenditures for entertainment and recreation showed the largest increase over 1985, up 9 percent to $26 billion. Spending on auto transportation fell almost 9 percent because gasoline prices dropped substantially during the year.

Travel spending directly supported 5.1 million jobs, paying $59 billion in wages and salaries. In addition, travel spending generated more jobs than all other private industries in 13 states and ranked among the top three employers in 39 states.

Travel expenditures also generated $31 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments.

The 60-page report uses estimates derived from the Data Center's Travel Economic Impact Model to outline travel spending in each state, the employment, payroll income, and tax revenue generated by this spending, and the impact of travel spending on six industry segments.

The 1986 Impact of Travel on State Economies will be available in late August for $65 from the US Travel Data Center, Two Lafayette Centre, 1133 21st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036; 202/293-1040. ##

Forum Presents The Rouse Company's Research on Shoppers

James Yeiser, assistant director of research for The Rouse Company, pioneers of popular marketplace centers such as Faneuil Hall in Boston and Baltimore's Harborplace, will discuss one of this year's hottest topics, leisure shopping patterns among travelers, at the US Travel Data Center's 1989 Travel Outlook Forum on October 4, 1988, in Denver.

While the immediate future holds many questions for the travel industry, Yeiser and other experts will look beyond uncertainty at the fourteenth annual Travel Outlook Forum, sponsored by the US Travel Data

(continued on page 4)

Travel Prices Remain Constant in June

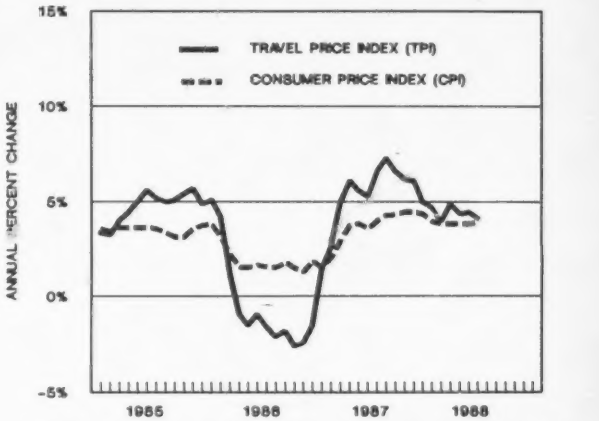
The US Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI) showed that stable motor fuel prices held the increase in travel costs to 0.6 percent in June 1988.

For comparison, overall consumer goods and services costs, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 0.4 percent in June.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted prices of lodging, food, transportation, and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in the United States, reached 120.2 (1982-84=100) in June.

Although motor fuel prices showed no change when compared to the previous month, the cost of intercity transportation, rail and bus, rose 2.6 percent. Lodging prices, after declining for the past two months, increased 1.1 percent. All other TPI components had moderate gains of 0.5 percent or less.

Over the past twelve months, the TPI has risen 4.2 percent while the CPI has gained 4.0 percent. Intercity transportation prices have led all other components with a 6.7 percent rise since June 1987. However, the cost of motor fuel prices have shown the smallest increase, 0.7 percent, since June of last year. ##



NOTE: TPI AND CPI REVISED JANUARY, 1987; DATA NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER YEARS.

SOURCE: US TRAVEL DATA CENTER BASED ON U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DATA.

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components
June 1988

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change May 1988 to June 1988	Annual Percent Change June 1987 to June 1988
Transportation	0.2	1.4
Airline Fares	0.5	2.1
Other Intercity Trans.	2.6	6.7
Intracity Public Trans.	0.1	1.7
Motor Fuel	0.0	0.7
Lodging	1.1	6.2
Food and Beverages Away From Home	0.4	4.1
Entertainment	0.4	6.2
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.6	4.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	4.0

Source: US Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Federal Surveys Provide Data on the Traveler

Federal government surveys provide important information to the tourism industry.

The federal surveys, listed below, give information on consumer expenditures, international air travelers, auto travel and aviation.

*** Consumer Expenditure Program** This annual survey, started in 1980 by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides income and expenditure data by demographic traits.

The program's two components consist of a quarterly interview and a diary. The interview collects data on trip expenditures. The diary, kept by respondents for two consecutive one-week periods, provides data of frequently purchased items.

About 13,000 diaries and 27,000 quarterly interviews are included in the yearly survey.

A condensed report containing 1986 data is now available at no cost. Diskettes and more detailed public-use tapes are available; price depends on tape density.

For further information contact Stephanie Shipp at 202/366-0660.

*** In-Flight Survey of International Air Travelers.** Started in 1982 by the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA), this quarterly report provides survey data on travel characteristics and spending patterns of international air travelers to and from the United States.

Flight personnel on 35 airlines distribute a self-administered questionnaire to all passengers 18 years or older whose international trips originate in the U.S. or include the U.S. in their itineraries.

Data collected includes travelers' purpose of trip, duration of stay, type of lodging, means of booking trip and domestic transportation.

1987 reports are available in hardcopy for $100 per publication and in special computer user tapes; costs range from $25 per quarter to $500 for country data tapes. Free summary sheets along with an informational brochure are also available.

Contact Ron Erdmann at 202/377-4028.

*** National Personal Transportation Survey.** Sponsored by the Department of Transportation and conducted by the Bureau of the Census, these home-interview surveys offer travel pattern profiles for auto travelers.

Approximately 6,500 households were interviewed in the latest survey (1983-84) collecting information on auto trips taken by residents over age 5.

Data includes age, sex, race and respondents' education level as well as income and household location.

Published in 1986, two reports on this survey, Summary of Travel Trends and Survey and Data Tabulations, are available free. Costs vary for public-use tapes.

Contact Ruth Asin at 202/366-5057 for further information.

* * *

The Department of Transportation and Special Programs Administration produce three aviation industry references:

*** Air Carrier Traffic Statistics**, produced monthly, includes data on passenger and cargo capacities and traffic transported by carrier entity and service class for more than 100 large certificated air carriers.

The cost of a 12-month subscription is $300.

*** Air Carrier Financial Statistics**, produced quarterly, contains income statement and

(continued on page 4)

Director's Notes

by Dr. Suzanne Cook

I am pleased to introduce this new, periodic column through which the Data Center staff and I plan to comment on the ever changing travel market. We begin the series with a list of basic facts we think you should know about today's U.S. travel industry.

1. Two-thirds of the U.S. adult population travels 100 miles or more away from home each year.

2. In 1987, Americans generated 1.2 billion person-trips (one person taking one trip) and $294 billion in spending here and abroad.

3. Most U.S. travel is still taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (74 percent),compared to 85 percent in 1972.

4. Person-trips taken by air totaled 238 million in 1987. The airlines' share of the total travel market rose from 12 percent in 1972 to 20 percent in 1987.

5. Travel continues to be an important family activity. During 1987, 34 percent of person-trips were taken by families accompanied by children.

6. The 50 states and the District of Columbia spent $115.7 million in 1987-88 to promote travel.

7. In 1987, U.S. travel generated 5.3 million jobs, paying $64 billion in wages and salaries.

8. U.S. travel also generated $34.2 billion in federal, state and local taxes in 1987. ##

Surveys (continued from page 3)

balance sheet figures by carrier entity for the most recent quarter and 12-month period.

Subscription cost is $100.

* **Air Carrier Industry Scheduled Service Traffic Statistics**, issued quarterly, supplies information on passenger and cargo capacities and traffic carried in scheduled service for medium regional carriers and summary tables for all carrier groups.

Subscription cost is $100.

For information, contact Marcy Purcell at 617/494-2450. ##

Forum (continued from page 1)

Center, and co-sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA), to identify trends and patterns upon which to base 1989's market strategies.

Yeiser, responsible for consumer research and strategic planning activities at Rouse, created the "Sense of Place" research which explained the phenomenal popularity of Rouse's marketplace centers.

When travelers' expenditures emerged as a significant share of Faneuil Hall's revenue in a 1983 study, Yeiser stressed, "That's when we got into the travel business. It never occurred to us that so many visitors would be 1989 Travel Outlook Forum and the 1988 Travel Industry National Conference will be held October 3-6 at the Radisson Hotel Denver. Fees for the forum only for TIA/Data Center/TTRA members is $195, nonmembers $220. The 3-day conference and forum is $395 for members, $425 for nonmembers.

For more information contact Ida Simmons, communications manager for the Data Center, at 202/293-1040. ##

May Travel Registers Mild Decline

Travel in May declined 2 percent from year-earlier levels, according to the latest National Travel Survey conducted by the Data Center.

The monthly telephone survey reported that Americans took 104.1 million person-trips during May. (A person-trip is measured each time someone travels 100 miles or more away from home.)

Business/convention travel posted a substantial gain; however, vacation and pleasure travel dropped moderately, down 2 percent and 7 percent respectively. Weekend travel remained virtually unchanged.

Travel by auto/truck/RV showed a 3 percent increase, while air travel dropped 6 percent over May 1987 levels. Hotel/motel use rose 2 percent.

Average round-trip distance climbed to 970 miles from 910 miles a year ago.

Average duration shortened somewhat to 4.0 nights from 4.3 nights in May 1987. ##

Data Center Notes

o Data Center Members: Mark your calendar and plan to attend the US Travel Data Center's annual membership meeting on Wednesday, October 5, 4:00-5:00 p.m. at the Radisson Hotel Denver.

o The US Travel Data Center is pleased to announce two new additions to its family: Ryan Garavaglia, born June 30 to Jody Garavaglia, accountant, and James Mina, born July 24 to Nancy Mina, manager for economic studies.

o Vernon Azucenas joined the Data Center staff in August as assistant to the director. ##

Visitor Volume at National Parks

Region	MAY 1988 visits	Change from MAY 1987* (percent)	Percent change 1988/1987* Year-to-Date
NEW ENGLAND	1,270,799	-4	-2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,351,565	-10	-6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	9,339,547	-4	-1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2,105,430	10	11
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	642,622	17	13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	887,579	3	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,159,258	-6	-1
MOUNTAIN	3,829,800	-2	4
PACIFIC	4,900,236	-16	-3
TOTAL	27,486,836	-5	0

* Percent change figures may not be consistent with those previously reported due to National Park Service revisions.

States comprising the Census regions:
New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. **Middle Atlantic:** New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. **South Atlantic:** Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. **East South Central:** Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee. **East North Central:** Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. **West North Central:** Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. **West South Central:** Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. **Mountain:** Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. **Pacific:** Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Current Travel Indicators

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	Current Month	Current Value	Percent Change From Previous Month	Percent Change From Year-ago Month	Percent Change Year-to-date 1987/86
Establishment receipts or retail sales					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	May	$ 4,629 million	-0.6	8.8	8.1
Eating and drinking places(2)	May	$12,671 million	0.1	3.8	3.8
Gasoline service stations(2)	May	$ 8,944 million	0.7	4.5	6.6
Commercial lodging demand					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	May	62.2 percent	-0.5	0.3	0.5
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	May	58.9 million	-0.6	4.4	4.3
Airline passenger traffic(5)					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	May	26.7 billion	1.0	-3.2	-1.1
International revenue passenger-miles	May	7.5 billion	11.1	15.8	21.7
Highway traffic volume(6)					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Apr*	39.8 billion	-0.2	5.1	5.3
Rail passenger traffic(7)					
Amtrak passenger-miles	May	479.7 million	2.7	9.2	17.8
Travel Price Index(8)	May	119.5	0.3	4.5	4.5
U.S. resident travel					
Total person-trips (9)	Apr	75.2 million	-5.1	5.0	8.7
Vacation person-trips (9)	Apr	43.3 million	-6.7	0.9	14.3
Total person-nights (10)	Apr	262.1 million	-14.3	-6.5	-4.2
Vacation person-nights (10)	Apr	181.3 million	-17.6	-11.9	-8.5
Public use of national parks(11)					
Visits	May	27,486,836	30.4	-5.0	0.0
Overnight stays	May	1,442,413	54.4	-11.0	0.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.					
From overseas (12)	Apr	843,372	-10.5	6.0	22.5
From Canada (13)	May	1,077,763	-6.2	10.6	6.9
From Mexico (12)	Apr	64,170	-25.7	-27.3	8.0
U.S. citizen departures					
To overseas (12)	Apr	1,065,073	-0.7	1.0	4.3
To Canada (13)	May	1,07[illegible]42	61.7	-7.1	-0.1
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(14)					
Barrels per day	May	7,269 thousand	-1.6	-2.7	2.0

* May data not yet available

(1) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally unadjusted. (2) Preliminary; revised monthly. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally adjusted, 1986 and 1987 data have been revised. (4) Smith Travel Research, unadjusted room nights sold. (5) Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Air Transport Association. (6) Preliminary; revised monthly. Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7) Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8) Source: US Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9) Source: US Travel Data Center. (10) US Travel Data Center. Data is not comparable to earlier published numbers due to revised methodology. (11) Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12) Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. Mexican data reflect 19% arrivals only. (13) Statistics Canada (14) Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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